DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 122 136 CE 007 077

TITLE Research in Adult and Continuing Education: Master of Adult and Continuing Education Program.
INSTITUTION Washington State Univ., Pullman. Coll. of Education.
PUB DATE 76
NOTE 10p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Abstracts; *Adult Education; Agricultural Research Projects; *Annotated Bibliographies; Career Awareness; Consumer Education; Extension Education; Home Economics; Mass Media; *Masters Theses; Parent Child Relationship; Parent Education; Senior Citizens; Urban Extension
IDENTIFIERS 4 H Programs; *Washington State University

ABSTRACT

The document presents an annotated bibliography of Master's degree theses in Adult and Continuing Education, Washington State University, 1974-76. Abstracts for the following 12 theses are presented: (1) Agrarian Reform in Chile: A Case Study; (2) An Analysis of the Activities and the Needs of the Senior Citizens in Garfield, Washington and the Surrounding Area; (3) The Development of Educational Materials for Parents of Premature Infants; (4) An Analysis of 4-H Residential Camps Safety and Health Standards in Washington State; (5) A Career Awareness Program For Nine to Eleven Year Olds in A Home Economics 4-H Project; (6) A Study of Spokane County Citizen Participation in Public Planning Processes; (7) Parent-Adolescent Communication in the Ghetto; (8) Development of a Dairy Calf Management Program in North Western, Washington; (9) How Washington State Weekly and Daily Newspaper Editors Choose and Evaluate Their Sources of Agricultural, Home Economics and 4-H News; (10) Development of a Decision-Making Guide to Assist Lower Income Urban Youth to Adapt Cooperative Extension Service Rabbit Raising Information; (11) An Insurance Game For Teenagers and Young Adults For Use in Consumer Education Programs; (12) Characteristics and Needs of Small Beef Producers in Yakima County. (LH)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED122136

APR 19 1976

RESEARCH

IN

ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

Master of Adult and Continuing Education
Program

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

1974 - 1976

CE007077

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

AGRARIAN REFORM IN CHILE: A CASE STUDY

Sally Bartrum--Sepulveda, 1974

This study is concerned with the discrepancies that arise between program plans, program implementors and program beneficiaries. Specifically, this study is concerned with the social goals and criteria for these goals established in the Popular Unity's "Basic Agrarian Reform Program" and the Latin American-United States Operations Mission seminar on agrarian reform.

The issue of agrarian reform has played an important role in the history of Latin America. Mexico led the way for agrarian reform when Venustiano Carranza in January of 1915 issued the 1915 Decree of Land Reform. The United States expressed its concern in the Charter of Punta del Este, which formally established the Alliance for Progress and which in turn called for agrarian reform to bring about economic and political stability, as well as the increased welfare and guarantee of freedom for all farm laborers.

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To give a general description of Chile.
2. To give an historical review of land tenure in Chile.
3. To identify, compare, and contrast the peasants' and paraprofessionals' attitudes toward the social goals of agrarian reform.
4. To compare and contrast these peasants' and paraprofessionals' attitudes against the social goals and criteria for these goals established in the Popular Unity's "Basic Agrarian Reform Program" and the Latin American-United States Operations Mission seminar.

Primarily because this is a pilot study, the case study approach was selected as the most appropriate research design for this project. The operational design was a study of paraprofessionals and peasants participating in special agricultural training courses under the agrarian reform program of former President Salvador Allende of Chile. Their attitudes toward the agrarian reform program were identified through a questionnaire administered to them in a classroom setting.

Three schools were selected from different areas. The students represented two different levels: Paraprofessionals with reading and writing skills and peasants with little or no reading and writing skill ability. The data came from a survey of these two groups.

The results obtained from the analysis of the data reveal that the para-professionals and peasants fell pretty much into their expected attitudinal behavior areas. Peasants were mostly concerned with the fulfillment of more personal and basic needs, i.e., housing, income, and food. Paraprofessionals were preoccupied with program-oriented goals while putting the perceived needs of the peasants into perspective. This study accentuates the differences in ideological orientation that are not uncommon in any government project. Each group perceives the problem as it reflects their background. Based on these observations, instituting an effective reform program free of conflict will be most difficult.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES AND THE NEEDS OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS

IN GARFIELD, WASHINGTON AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

Elizabeth E. Boyington, 1974

The purpose of this study was three-fold: to determine the pattern of leisure time activities and to identify the most critical needs of senior citizens of this area; to contrast the needs of the area with the needs of the senior citizens of the urban areas of the state; and to determine whether an educational program for the senior citizens of Garfield, Washington and the surrounding area was needed and appropriate.

In addition to the stated purpose of this study additional information was deemed necessary to:

1. Determine the mobility of this segment of the population who make up the senior citizens to learn if they are physically able to participate in some kind of educational program.
2. Learn if there are some deterrent factors which would tend to limit participation in some kind of educational program.
3. Learn the interest and possible involvement of the public in assisting with some programs of education for this segment of people.
4. Assess the socio-economic and environmental characteristics of the elderly as their educational backgrounds and their economic means often influence their needs.
5. Determine the cooperation and possible leadership from the senior citizens of Garfield in teaching or helping with some kind of educational program to meet the needs of this segment of people and to contribute to an enriched life in the community.

The data was obtained by an interview questionnaire conducted by the writer. The findings of the study indicated that for the most part the senior citizens seemed to accept their role and did not complain. Age and mobility do not drastically affect the amount of participation this group made to activities outside the home. Mobility was not seen as a factor affecting participation in activities. Although about half of the segment interviewed had less than a high school education, they indicated some interest in future kinds of educational programs.

Based on the data obtained the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Effort should be made by WSU and other educational institutions to develop programs to promote worthy use of leisure skills.
2. Offer some pre-retirement education programs to help those approaching retirement to achieve greater satisfaction for later years.
3. Offer some kinds of programs through the media to assist the older adult in problem solving.
4. Work with the Whitman County Commissioners to develop some means of transportation for these people.
5. To develop volunteer programs which, coordinated in the senior center, could develop a greater awareness for such possible programs as, i.e. Foster Grandparents, RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program), etc.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

FOR PARENTS OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Abstract

Richard Mark Boysen, 1975

This paper represents a development of educational materials for parents of premature infants. The objective of this paper was to develop an information pamphlet for parents of premature infants. The pamphlet deals with the medical and psychological factors accompanying the premature birth of an infant.

In order to meet this objective, it was necessary to: (1) review the literature on prematurity, (2) interview, visit, and correspond with professionals working in the field of medicine, (3) interview parents of premature children and people who were born prematurely, (4) utilize a theoretical approach which would provide a basis for a method of education, and (5) combine the preceding four methods in order to determine the critical content information to be included in the pamphlet.

The need for the development of a pamphlet for parents of premature infants was demonstrated by a consideration of several factors:

1. The incidence of premature birth accounts for 7.8 percent of all live births in the United States. Of the approximately 4,000,000 births per year in the United States, 280,000-320,000 are premature.

2. The psychological effects the birth of a premature infant has on his parents are great.

3. Several professionals who deal with premature infants and their families have expressed an interest in the pamphlet and think there is a need for one.

4. The findings of the research concerned with premature infants and prematurely born children indicates that parenting styles may be adversely affecting the growth and development of prematurely born children. A pamphlet designed for parents may be able to identify some of these problems and suggest to the parents ways of preventing or avoiding them.

Selection of information to be included in the pamphlet was organized from the reader's viewpoint whereby the information appears in the order deemed most important to the reader.

There were two methods of presentation of information utilized in the pamphlet: (1) a question-and-answer approach was used to deal with the more factual information, and (2) a discussion and description approach was used in dealing with the psychological impact of prematurity and with methods for aiding premature infants in their development.

Recommendations include: (1) testing of readability and concept development in the pamphlet prior to its publication and distribution, (2) evaluation by professionals in the field of medicine and by parent's of premature infants, (3) assessment of the feasibility of the pamphlet to be made available in different forms; e.g. for more than one reading level, for single parents, in Black English, and in Spanish, (4) the physical and perceptual appearance of the pamphlet should be considered, and (5) the pamphlet should be quickly and carefully readied for publication and distribution to parents of premature infants.

AN ANALYSIS OF 4-H RESIDENTIAL CAMPS SAFETY AND HEALTH

STANDARDS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Abstract

Carol Freeman, 1976

This project represents the compiling of data from County Extension 4-H Agents in Washington State to see if eleven 4-H Residential Youth Camps met the suggested safety and health standards as determined by the proposed Dill-Youth Camp Safety and Health Act.

The broad objective of this study was to determine if 4-H Residential Youth Camps in Washington State met the suggested minimum safety and health standards of the proposed national legislation.

There were in addition, eleven more specific objectives which dealt with the eleven general safety and health categories in the proposed bill. These were:

(1) General Supervision, (2) General Health, (3) Licensing-Applications-plans, (4) Camp Construction, (5) Swimming and Diving Areas, (6) Water Supply, (7) Waste Disposal and Sanitary Facilities, (8) Insect, Rodent, and Weed Control, (9) Food Service, (10) Transportation, (11) Farm and Domestic Animals.

Methodology involved the development of a questionnaire to collect data regarding how 4-H camps in Washington State met legislative health and safety standards. The questionnaire was mailed to twelve County Extension 4-H Agents in Washington State.

Major recommendations from the study include:

1. To utilize older counselors in the camping program.
2. For camp directors and agents to become aware of the state and local ordinances covering safety and health standards.
3. To post signs which indicate hazardous areas in and around camp.
4. To have an automatic fire warning system installed in the campers sleeping quarters.
5. To buy and install a refrigerator thermometer.

For the 4-H Residential Youth Camps in Washington State the proposed bill may mean a tighter control at the Extension office level to see that the camps meet proposed regulations. It may mean that several County 4-H Residential Youth Camps will have to find other camping facilities, initiate and enforce stricter health and safety standards, and that counties may have to combine camping programs and facilities.

A CAREER AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR NINE TO ELEVEN YEAR OLDS IN A HOME ECONOMICS 4-H PROJECT

Elsie Mae McDonell, 1975

During the last five years, career education has become a topic of interest among many educators. The greatest emphasis in implementation has been at the secondary level, particularly at the eleventh and twelfth grades. More recently, there has been a thrust to extend career education to the junior high and elementary grades.

The writer became interested in career education through her own personal experience and through projects carried out in two education classes. The first project focused on the development of a summary of the programs available at the community college and vocational technical institutes in Washington State. Realizing the variety of available programs, the writer recognized the value of sharing this information with high school students. The availability of career information would greatly facilitate students in making appropriate career decisions and to enroll in more appropriate career preparation programs.

The study attempted to:

1. Identify the scope of career education needs, principles, and programs for the nine to eleven year old age group via an extensive review of literature.
2. Develop a guide for 4-H leaders to use in teaching career education in the field of home economics.
3. Develop a list of career information resources for the 4-H club leader.
4. Determine the number of states conducting career education programs, the age level for which they were designed, and their format (i.e., are they a part of a 4-H project or a separate program--are they on-going or is there a special event once a year).
5. Obtain career education materials developed for 4-H by other states.

The findings of the study revealed that 16 states are conducting career education programs. They are general in nature, as opposed to focusing on a particular subject area, and are designed for the high school level. None of the states have programs for the nine to eleven year old nor do they attempt to include career education with project materials, with the exception of Nebraska which includes a brief section on career information in each of the project manuals.

A 4-H leaders' guide for career education projects for the nine to eleven year old group was developed by the writer which outlines learning activities, defines topics to be included in the study of possible occupations and lists recommendations to use in programming career education activities. In addition, a resource guide was developed to help leaders develop an information file, develop current career information, and locate helpful audio-visual materials.

A STUDY OF SPOKANE COUNTY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC PLANNING PROCESSES

Abstract
by
William J. Moldovan

Washington State University, Pullman, Washington
Publication Date - July, 1974
Number of Pages - 1

Descriptors - Citizen participation, public planning, citizens groups, planning commission, county government, survey, interviews, questionnaire, data collection, statistical analyses, public services, land use, open space taxation, education in planning processes, task force, public informational services

Identifiers - Spokane County

This report presents the results of a two-part survey questionnaire, face-to-face interviews with selected citizens groups, county officials and the Assessor's Office.

The survey questionnaires were generated during face-to-face interviews with 61 county residents of the Peone community. Residents were given an opportunity to respond out of the structural context of the questionnaire.

Data from the questionnaires was tabulated using simple arithmetic methods and expressed as percentages.

Recommendations made included: 1) Citizen participation in public planning processes must be studied through several approaches as public services, land use, economic development and education in the public planning processes; 2) There must be a determined effort to improve the efficiency and scope of public informational services to increase public awareness of the planning processes and assess the needs of citizens; 3) County planning officials must make a determined effort to give citizen participants a definite and meaningful role in the public planning processes in furtherance of mutually defined goals and objectives.

PARENT-ADOLESCENT COMMUNICATION IN THE GHETTO

Abstract

Ellen Galvin Murphy, M. A.
Washington State University - 1975

The purpose of this study was to attempt to determine that the black ghetto youth of adolescent age and their parents do not communicate and that the black ghetto youth who are of the adolescent age do not enjoy a period of adolescence as defined by behavioral scientists.

The study attempted to:

1. Determine that parents of ghetto youngsters between the ages of 14 and 16 years are inadequate sources of financial, emotional and social needs.
2. Determine that parents of the 14 to 16 year old ghetto youth tend to favor the youngsters' aquisition of adulthood.
3. Determine that parents of the ghetto 14 to 16 year olds are glad to be relieved of the financial and social responsibilities of adolescence.
4. Determine that black ghetto youngsters see their parents as failures in the bigger society.

The information for this study was collected by the use of a questionnaire-interview conducted by the writer and three black Expanded Food and Nutrition aides in Tacoma, Washington. Respondents were from the Tacoma-Seattle areas.

The findings of the study indicated: (1) that there is no exchange of information between the ghetto youth and parents but instead parents tend to issue orders to their youngsters, (2) that the youth in the black ghetto of adolescent age usually go right into adult roles from childhood rather than enjoying the gradual transition from childhood to adulthood, (3) that parents of the ghetto youth of adolescent age do not have adequate monies and education to support the adjustments that occur during adolescence, (4) that parents indirectly accelerate their youngsters' acquisition of adult roles, and (5) that the ghetto youth between 14 and 16 years of age see their parents as failures in society; thus they have no power over their offspring.

Parents indicated that they do not approve of the Pill, adoption agencies, nor abortion but do not want their youngsters to have children while they are unwed and young.

Adolescents indicated that they do not seek advice from their parents but from others and were influenced by someone other than their parents, especially their fathers.

DEVELOPMENT OF A DAIRY CALF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN

NORTH WESTERN, WASHINGTON

Abstract

Linda Carol Phelps

The purpose of this study was to identify the calf management problems that exist in Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom counties in Northwestern Washington and to establish a more factual basis to enable Extension to plan an educational program with dairymen in that area.

This study attempted to:

1. Identify the major calf management practices in the three-county area.
2. Determine the basic cow and calf management practices a dairyman needs to adopt to reduce his calf losses.
3. Determine the resources that dairymen use to assist them in solving their calf management problems.
4. Determine the interest among the dairymen concerning the possibility of developing a dairy calf management program.
5. Determine the subject matter concerned with the dairy cattle management covered in high school vo-ag programs.
6. Determine the degree of interest among the vo-ag teachers to help develop and conduct a dairy calf management program in cooperation with the local County Extension agent.

The information for the study was collected by the use of questionnaires sent out to all the dairymen and vo-ag teachers in the three-county area and interviews with County Extension dairy agents and veterinarians.

The major findings of this study indicated: (1) that it is important to freshen cows in protected maternity pens where they can be checked at least every two to three hours, (2) the calf should receive colostrum milk within a hour after birth to protect it against any disease organisms that it might have picked up in the maternity area or from the mother, and (3) when the calf is removed from the mother it should be placed into a clean individual pen in a draft free, well ventilated building and checked at least twice a day.

Dairymen also indicated an interest in participating in an educational program concerning dairy calf management. Seven objectives for the developments of such a program were outlined in the final chapter.

HOW WASHINGTON STATE WEEKLY AND DAILY NEWSPAPER EDITORS CHOOSE AND EVALUATE THEIR SOURCES OF AGRICULTURAL, HOME ECONOMICS AND 4-H NEWS

M. W. Sampson, 1974

This report presents the results of two questionnaires sent to daily and weekly newspaper editors in Washington State. One questionnaire dealt with use and evaluation of agricultural news, and the other with use and evaluation of home economics and 4-H news.

Questionnaires went to Washington State's 21 daily newspapers and 175 weekly newspapers. For the agricultural news survey there was a 76 percent response rate for daily papers and 45 percent for weeklies. For the home economics news survey there was a 76 percent response for daily papers and 69 percent for weekly papers.

Data from both questionnaires were tabulated using simple arithmetic procedures and expressed as percentages. Results from daily and weekly newspapers are kept separate.

Recommendations made included:

1. There should be determined efforts to increase the communications skills of county Extension agents.
2. There is a need for every agent in Washington State to meet his local editors and get on a first-name basis with them.
3. Agents need to do a better job of keeping their local editors more informed of upcoming events that may be newsworthy.
4. Agents and state offices can use more photographs with their news stories.
5. For the most part, news stories should be from one to one and one-half pages long, particularly for weekly editors.
6. There needs to be increased attention given to localizing news stories, both on the county and state levels.
7. Agricultural college editors and county agents in Washington State need to be kept up-to-date on what the state's newspaper editors want via ongoing media research efforts by Extension.

DEVELOPMENT OF A DECISION-MAKING GUIDE TO ASSIST LOWER INCOME URBAN YOUTH TO ADAPT COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE RABBIT RAISING INFORMATION

Abstract

Richard Lee Shawley, M. Ex.
Washington State University, 1975

Identifying and evaluating specific technical requisites and urban regulations must be completed before instituting a rabbit raising project. The goal of this project was to develop a method to help lower income urban youth acquire relevant information about rabbit raising requirements and alternatives.

The method incorporated a decision making process: (1) incur an awareness of the alternative, (2) become interested to seek information, (3) mentally evaluate, (4) conduct a small scale trial, and (5) adopt or reject the proposal.

Eight rabbit raising subtopics for the lower income urban clientele were identified. Developed for each subtopic were: (1) a drawing depicting the idea, (2) a list of resource people, (3) primary considerations, (4) possible alternatives, and (5) a section in which the youth identifies his decision for that subtopic.

To supplement the existing information for one subtopic, nutrition, feed efficiency tests of various feed ingredients were conducted on weaned rabbits. A total of ten ingredients were combined to form twenty diets. The feed efficiency of the rabbits consuming each diet was calculated. Combining a pellet ration, a feed grain, a good quality roughage, and vegetable waste products produced a ration with a good feed efficiency.

The results of this project will help Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service improve the utilization of existing 4-H project information among lower income urban youth. Lower income youth are an important clientele in the Affirmative Action Plan for the Cooperative Extension Service.

AN INSURANCE GAME FOR TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS FOR USE IN CONSUMER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Cheryl Jean Thiemer, 1975

Today consumer education has become a very much publicized issue. Unlike many of the recent decades, consumer behavior is being discussed in terms of how it affects the consumer and not just the large corporations. Recent legislation on both the national and state level has been initiated on behalf of the consumer for the protection of the consumer.

This study deals with consumer education specifically focusing on the need for educational information on insurance. The target audience includes teenagers and young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 and other groups whose level of education is high school or less.

After investigating the need for consumer education on insurance a close look was taken to evaluate alternative methods used in teaching teenagers and young adults. This study focuses on one specific teaching method--Simulation games.

The final portion of the study deals with the development of a simulation game on insurance designed to engage participants in decisions that could pertain to their lives. An evaluaton of the selected features of the game will be included based on the results of pre- and post-tests. Future use of this simulation game as a teaching tool for consumer education programs which includes the topic of insurance will be discussed.

The findings of the study indicated: (1) that the game should be tested by male subjects as they did not participate on the original study, (2) that the insurance game had the potential for creating interest in insurance, and (3) that the game could be played by a few people with several others observing and learning information without directly participating.

At its perfection, "TIG"--The Insurance Game--should be a valuable teaching tool for any consumer education program which incorporates insurance coverage in the curriculum and would help to reinforce those important teachable moments.

CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS OF SMALL BEEF PRODUCERS IN YAKIMA COUNTY

Abstract

Thomas Kimberly Vandell
Washington State University - 1975

This study represents the compilation of data about the needs of, characteristics of, and educational programs and opportunities for small herd and low-income beef producers in Yakima County, Washington.

The objectives of the study were:

1. To review the literature concerning programs for the small and low-income livestock procuder carried out by Extension and other agencies in the United States and make recommendations about future Cooperative Extension educational programs in Yakima County.
2. To estimate the trend in numbers of small herd beef producers in Yakima County in 1975 by comparing with the number listed in the 1969 Agricultural Census.
3. To identify characteristics of the small herd beef producer population in Yakima County.
4. To ascertain the educational needs of the small herd beef producers which can serve as a basis for development of a Washington State Cooperative Extension educational program.
5. To identify a wide range of possible educational contacts of a small herd beef producer.
6. To evaluate the educational information offered by the educational contacts.

Three methods were employed to obtain the data. The first method was a questionnaire directed to the small herd and low-income beef producers. The second method was a series of interviews conducted with persons and organizations having possible educational contact with the small herd beef producers. The third method was a computer literature search called AIM/ARM conducted to locate Livestock Management Education Programs for small herd and low-income beef producers.

Upon the conclusion of the study it was apparent that a severe lack of educational programs for small herd and low-income beef producers in Yakima County existed.

Some recommendations were: (1) The Cooperative Extension Service should begin a program to inform the small herd beef producers about the services available to clientele, (2) Educational materials should be developed to meet the needs of the small herd beef producers, and (3) The development of a limited educational effort would be worthwhile. Advertising of the programs and material should be through those educational contacts and places of business identified in the study.